

Two New York Girls Under Fire in Gas Masks

"If It Happens In New York
It's In The Evening World"

The Evening World.

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GERMANS OPEN TWO NEW OFFENSIVES; DRIVE TOWARD AMIENS AND BETHUNE

MT. VERNON GIRLS HEROIC UNDER FIRE AT SEICHEPREY

Gladys and Irene McIntyre
Serve Coffee and Doughnuts
as Shells Fall.

19-YEAR-OLD BOY A HERO

David Griggs Passes Through
Seven Barrages Carrying
Ammunition.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Tuesday, April 23 (Associated Press).—The shell town village of Seicheprey, around which centered the hardest fighting in connection with the recent heavy German attack on the American positions, appears to be destined to hold a proud place in the story of American participation in the world war. As further details of the engagement become known there are disclosed deeds which are fully in accord with the finest American traditions.

The correspondent is now permitted to tell of a few cases of individual heroism, which will convey an idea as to the mettle of the men. One of them, David Griggs of East Hampton, Conn., passed through the enemy barrage at least seven times to carry ammunition to his hard-pressed comrades. Twice he was partially buried by earth overturned by shells falling all around him, but he kept at his task.

Griggs, who is nineteen years old, was so modest that he would not tell his story, but insisted on speaking of the bravery of others. Finally one of his comrades pointed him out and said: "That is the bravest man in the regiment."

Raymond A. Ferris, of Medford, Mass., acting as a courier, was blown off the road twice by the concussion of shells. Although stunned and nearly crazed by the intensity of the gunfire when he reached the point in the rear of the lines to which he was sent for ammunition, he carried out his orders. Then he asked for a revolver, saying he wanted to go out and fight the Germans. But he fainted from exhaustion. When he regained consciousness his first words were an inquiry whether his message had been delivered.

Charles Slinker, a Philadelphia lawyer, who is now with the Red Cross and was in the thick of the fighting, told the correspondent today of two Americans who, armed only with automatic pistols, charged an enemy machine gun, killed eight Germans and captured the gun. It is also related that one American sharpshooter killed fifteen Germans.

In a village a short distance behind the front lines Gladys and Irene McIntyre, sisters of Mount Vernon, N. Y., Salvation Army representatives, during the height of the engagement handed out to the soldiers coffee, chocolate, doughnuts and much good cheer. They went on with their work while the shells were falling all around them and would not leave until at last they were ordered to do so. Now they are called "Daughters of the Regiment." Miss Irene McIntyre said:

"We want to go back to our boys. They are the finest fellows in the world, not afraid of anything. Any woman would be glad to die to serve them. It is inspiring to hear them talk, for they are filled with enthusiasm and determination to fight to the finish. They say they would like to go home, but not until the victory has been won. When there is a lull in the trenches they come to our vil-

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

Mother of Girls Under Fire, Serving 'Coffee and' to U.S. Troops, Tells of Exploits



IRENE MCINTYRE
GLADYS MCINTYRE
CORA VAN NORDEN

Shells Destroyed Wagon Load of Doughnuts, but Misses McIntyre Escaped.

Misses Gladys and Irene McIntyre, who played heroic roles in the recent battles of American troops in France, are the daughters of Col. W. A. McIntyre of the Salvation Army, who has charge of the organization's work in New York and New Jersey, and whose home is in Mount Vernon. The girls' mother told something of their careers to a reporter for The Evening World.

"Gladys is twenty-three years old and a graduate of Pratt Institute in Brooklyn," said Mrs. McIntyre. "She worked in the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities and went to France last November with a contingent of seven American troops were training, and in January, when the soldiers were moved to the lines near Toul, the Salvation Army workers were moved with them at the request of officers. The girls were equipped with all the soldiers' outfit, including masks, helmets and revolvers.

"Irene is twenty-six, a graduate of Mount Holyoke College and until early this year was an editor in a publishing house in Rochester. The first week of March she went to France with another Salvation Army contingent and was sent to the same building that Gladys occupied. The sisters have been working together ever since.

"The last we heard of the girls they were at Amiens. In February a despatch was received here which said that two Salvation Army girls had traveled over a shell-torn road under fire to decorate with flowers the graves of some American soldiers. Gladys was one of these girls and the other was Miss Cora Van Norden, daughter of a former New York banker."

Mrs. McIntyre said there are now five contingents, about 100 workers, in the Salvation Army forces at the

U. S. SUPER-GUN, GREATEST IN WAR, READY FOR ACTION

Monster May Be 105-Mile
Cannon Ordered Built by
Navy Department.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—"The greatest engine of destruction that has yet been produced in artillery by the great war will move out of one of the munitions factories on the Delaware River to-morrow morning."

This statement by Samuel M. Vaulchain, Vice President and General Manager of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, is the official announcement that America's super-gun is ready.

Vaulchain, who is Chairman of the Sub-committee on Army and Navy Artillery of the Council of National Defense, added that "the entire engine of destruction was planned, designed, constructed and completed within ten weeks' time."

Besides vouchsafing the additional information that the side-gutters of concrete weigh seventy-five tons apiece, Vaulchain would not go into the details of the great cannon.

It was announced some weeks ago that the Navy Department was building a gun that would have a range of 105 miles. Whether there is any relation between that and the gun that has been finished was not indicated.

AMERICAN WHO HELPED FIRE FIRST SHOT KILLED

Lieut. Ayer, Dartmouth Graduate,
Lost Life in Action on
April 20.

FITCHBURG, Mass., April 24.—Second Lieut. Lawrence S. Ayer of this city, a member of the battery that fired the first American shot in the war, was killed in action on April 20, according to information received here today by his uncle, William E. Ayer. Lieut. Ayer, twenty-four years old, was graduated from Dartmouth in 1916, was commissioned at Fitchburg and went to France last August.

FISHLESS DOGS ON STRIKE.

Refuse to Carry Alaska Mail When
Diet Is Changed.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Because the mailmen's dogs are forced to undergo "fishless days" postal service in Alaska is suffering seriously.

Replying to inquiries from Washington as to why deliveries were being delayed, one of the Alaskan carriers wrote:

"The whole trouble is on account of my dogs. I can't get fish for them, so it is not to be obtained here. It isn't possible to change from a fish to cooked food diet and work the dogs. I had to stop moving when the dogs couldn't work."

EVEN THE BABIES EAT UP NEW LIBERTY LOAN BONDS; DON'T WORRY! NOTHING LOST

Take the Remnants to Headquarters and They'll Give You a New One—Fox Terrier Eats One Too.

If you had bought a coupon book of the Third Liberty Loan and paid down your initial deposit on it and had shown it to all your neighbors with great pride and then if your baby ate the book would it be lost?

Not at all.

If this happens to you or your baby just take the remnants of the book to the Liberty Loan Association of Banks and Trust Companies, room No. 214, No. 159 Broadway and exchange it for a new book.

To-day the woman with the omnivorous baby did this; also a woman with a frisky fox terrier who did the same thing as the baby.

ALL ZEEBRUGGE DEFENSES, U BOAT SHEDS AND IMMENSE AMMUNITION STORES BLOWN UP

British Ships Bottling Up Submarine Bases
Dashed Through Hail of Seventeen-Inch
Shells—Thrilling Story of Raid.

LONDON, April 24.—Not only was the mouth of the canal at Zeebrugge blocked, but British sailors and marines who participated in the raid on the German submarine bases at Zeebrugge and Ostend believe they destroyed every gun on the mole, demolished the sheds throughout its entire length and blew up large stores of munitions contained in the sheds, according to stories given by the survivors.

Until they were within a half mile of the harbor of Zeebrugge no ships in the attacking force had picked up the light on the Mole. The attacking ship which started for the Mole followed by muttered calls of "Good Luck" from the ships' companies of the escorting fleet outside the harbor had scarcely got within sight of the light when it was discovered by the Germans. Star shells instantly pierced the thick haze, showing up the cruiser as clearly as though it had been daylight.

In one second it seemed as if every battery in the neighborhood had concentrated its fire on the cruiser. How she was able to get ahead none of those watching her understood. Great seventeen-inch shells and others of smaller calibre flew around her like hail. She was apparently hit by some of the smaller ones, but she plugged ahead and was seen to turn the corner of the Mole and gain the inside of the harbor. The German fire apparently was deflected from her vital parts by the intervening structure of the Mole and most of the damage done was above the waterline.

GERMANS BOLT FROM THE NEAREST BATTERIES. Disregarding all that had happened, the cruiser went up to the Mole and landed a large party of blue-jackets and marines. Some of the Germans bolted en masse from the nearest batteries leaving their guns to the British. The guns were destroyed one by one, while others in the landing party dealt with the sheds and munition stores with flame throwers.

Apparently under cover of this operation the concrete-laden cruisers, with which it was intended to block the channels, made their way through the harbor, accompanied, as far as it can be ascertained, by only one submarine. As they approached the entrance, they anchored, awning around on the cables and, according to the testimony of one of the observers, were sunk within twenty-three minutes.

One of the destroyers or submarines exploded a charge at the gates of the lock to the Bruges Canal and they are believed to have been destroyed. Meanwhile four destroyers entered the harbor and cruised around, making observations, but were unable to take part in the battle.

GERMAN PLANE DOWNED IN AIR RAID ON PARIS

Crew of Three Is Captured and Attempted Attack Is Frustrated.

PARIS, April 24.—A German triplane was brought down and its crew taken prisoner in last night's German air raid. It was officially announced this afternoon. The raid was frustrated.

The German newspapers say that last Sunday Paris was in panic, the theatres were closed and the streets were in the hands of mobs. On that day the Opera Comique took in the equivalent of \$1,500 for a performance of "Maison" in the afternoon and about the same amount for "Contes de Hoffmann" in the evening.

On the same day the records of the Comedie Francaise were \$1,000 for the matinee and \$500 for the evening. At the Odéon a revival of "Rome" brought in \$1,200.

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[The line at which the German infantry is again being thrown extends from the district north of Albert, northeast of Amiens, to the Avre River, southeast of the city. The British line links up with the French at the River Luce, about three miles north of the Avre.]

[It has seemed probable the Germans would again strike here, as the advance of their right flank in the Amiens region was stopped short by the strong British resistance at Albert, lagging far behind their left, which was rushed at Castel to within a short distance of the Paris-Amiens Railway.]

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Another enemy assault is under way in the eight-mile Albert sector, north of the Somme. German infantry left their trenches northwest of Albert at dusk last night. Their attack was met with heavy rifle and machine gun fire, and they were driven back.

From Albert the artillery attacks extend northward to the Valley of the Scarpe River and on to Flanders in front of the railway centre of Bethune, main objective on the original drive in the northern field.

Strong German attacks also developed last evening in the neighborhood of Dranoutre, on the Flanders front, half way between Bailleul and Mount Kemmel, but were repulsed by French troops. Heavy losses were inflicted there by the British and French artillery.

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